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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 12 of 12 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20030133609 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L2: Entry 1 of 12 File: PGPB Jul 17, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030133609
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030133609 A1

TITLE: Color correction control graphical user interface

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 17, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Ubillos, Randy	Los Altos	CA	US	
LaSalle, Louis	Sunnyvale	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 382/167

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Ima

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20030128220 A1

L2: Entry 2 of 12 File: PGPB Jul 10, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030128220 A1
TITLE: Color level graphical user interface

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0141] Referring back to FIG. 18, the Bezier control points for gMidRamp may accordingly be derived where the detailed control points assume that luma=0 corresponds to CCIR-black and luma=219 corresponds to CCIR-white (and values above 219 are superwhite). Additional assumptions in this illustrative case are such that: (1) the lookup table size is assumed to be 256; (2) the lookup table is pre-initialized below 55 with 0 and above 164 with 0; (3) the lookup table is pre-initialized between 55 and 164 with 1.0; (4) the Bezier curves are placed with a left endpoint (0,0) at array index 4 (1810) and right endpoint (1.0, 1.0) at array index 104 (1890), and control points of (0.25, 0.0) (1820) and (0.75, 1.0) (1892), as shown at left side of FIG. 18; and (5) the curves are further placed with a left endpoint (0.0, 1.0) at array index 114 and a right endpoint (1.0, 0.0) at array index 214 (1850), and control points of (0.25, 1.0) (1880) and (0.75, 0.0) (1840), as at right. Hence, from left to right, the circles are control pts k0, k1, k2, k3, and k0, k1, k2, k3. The graph starts at 0, and tick marks represent 50% luma (114.5) and CCIR-white (219) (1860).

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☐ 3. Document ID: US 20030103057 A1

L2: Entry 3 of 12 File: PGPB Jun 5, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030103057 A1
TITLE: Method and apparatus for color correction

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0145] Referring back to FIG. 18, the Bezier control points for gMidRamp may accordingly be derived where the detailed control points assume that luma=0 corresponds to CCIR-black and luma=219 corresponds to CCIR-white (and values above 219 are superwhite). Additional assumptions in this illustrative case are such that: (1) the lookup table size is assumed to be 256; (2) the lookup table is pre-initialized below 55 with 0 and above 164 with 0; (3) the lookup table is pre-initialized between 55 and 164 with 1.0; (4) the Bezier curves are placed with a left endpoint (0,0) at array index 4 (1810) and right endpoint (1.0, 1.0) at array index 104 (1890), and control points of (0.25, 0.0) (1820) and (0.75, 1.0) (1892), as shown at left side of FIG. 18; and (5) the curves are further placed with a left endpoint (0.0, 1.0) at array index 114 and a right endpoint (1.0, 0.0) at array index 214 (1850), and control points of (0.25, 1.0) (1880) and (0.75, 0.0) (1840), as at right. Hence, from left to right, the circles are control pts k0, k1, k2, k3, and k0, k1, k2, k3. The graph starts at 0, and tick marks represent 50% luma (114.5) and CCIR-white (219) (1860).

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Ima

☐ 4. Document ID: US 20030081023 A1

L2: Entry 4 of 12 File: PGPB May 1, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030081023 A1
TITLE: Method and apparatus of optimizing discrete drop volumes for multidrop capable inkjet printers

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0063] The shifted raster mode and the use of 8 pL drops to satisfy the above constraint is preferably directed by look up tables in the printer as will be described below.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Ima

☐ 5. Document ID: US 6488351 B1

L2: Entry 5 of 12 File: USPT Dec 3, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6488351 B1
TITLE: Method and apparatus for increasing number of available printing gradations on an ink jet printer

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Detailed Description Text (39):
The shifted raster mode and the use of 8 pL drops to satisfy the above constraint is preferably directed by look up tables in the printer as will be described below.

6. Document ID: US 6464330 B1

L2: Entry 6 of 12 File: USPT Oct 15, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6464330 B1
TITLE: Ink jet printer with improved dry time

Detailed Description Text (38):
The shifted raster mode and the use of 8 pL drops to satisfy the above constraint is preferably directed by look up tables in the printer as will be described below.

7. Document ID: US 6181356 B1

L2: Entry 7 of 12 File: USPT Jan 30, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6181356 B1
TITLE: Pattern image reader device and image stabilizer device incorporated in image forming apparatus

Detailed Description Text (76):
Then if it is determined in S21 that the measurement of the dot diameters of the dot images is completed with all the four colors, the set values to the respective lookup tables 45a to 45d are obtained as below (S22), and the lookup tables 45a to 45d of the above-mentioned colors are set (S23). This completes the image stabilizing process.

8. Document ID: US 5742042 A

L2: Entry 8 of 12 File: USPT Apr 21, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5742042 A
TITLE: Bar code reader having a position sensor in communication with a raster mirror

Detailed Description Text (49):
As an example only, the operation of the processor operating subroutine 700 is discussed below as follows utilizing look-up Table I shown above. If reader 10, an operator, or software program chooses a peak angle or position of 8 degrees for mirror 152 and a

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trough or position of -2 degrees for mirror 152, the processor addresses the look-up table and chooses target (desired) peak ADC value 2400 and target (desired) trough ADC value 965 (step 710). The processor then sets the initial DAC value to 210 and the initial trough DAC value to 98 in accordance with the look-up table (step 710). The processor then reads the actual peak ADC value (step 740) which is 2250 in this exemplary case and calculates the peak angle error (step 750). The peak angle error is 2400-2250 or 150. Accordingly, the processor adjusts the peak DAC value for the 8 degree position to 213 to compensate for the error (step 740). The DAC value is increased to correct the error.

☐ 9. Document ID: US 5692071 A

L2: Entry 9 of 12 File: USPT Nov 25, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5692071 A
TITLE: Color image processing method and apparatus for generating device-dependent color signals

Detailed Description Text (24):
The values for these ranges can be fixed or can be a function of the Ac, Bc and Cc values. There are many possibilities to implement such a function. The examples described below illustrate how the ranges can be derived from the Ac, Bc and Cc values. Given the values of Ac, Bc and Cc, the differences with respect to the respective values located just above and below in the one-dimensional lookup tables of FIG. 2 are calculated and these differences, or a somewhat smaller value (e.g. 80%) or the closest binary value (e.g. 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, . . .), are used as the initial values of the ranges. A very flexible way to define these ranges is, for example, to use one-dimensional lookup tables, similar to those shown in FIG. 2, indexed by k, l and m to store the preferred selected range values.

☐ 10. Document ID: US 5024132 A

L2: Entry 10 of 12 File: USPT Jun 18, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5024132 A
TITLE: Electronic tuner for a musical instrument

Brief Summary Text (16):
To make the displays more readable, LED diodes in a linear array may be used. For example, in Roses. U.S. Pat. No. 4,434,697, there is disclosed a tuning device wherein an acoustic signal is used to develop an electrical input signal. The input signal is applied to a plurality of low pass filters. The signal from the lowest cut-off frequency low pass filter which passes the signal is utilized. After filtering, a high frequency clock count is obtained to determine the time period of the signal chosen. An entry and a look-up table in computer memory is selected as being the closest to determine time period. An LED display is used to determine visually if the time period of chosen signal is above or below the selected entry in the look-up table.

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☐ 11. Document ID: US 5001405 A

L2: Entry 11 of 12 File: USPT Mar 19, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5001405 A
TITLE: Position detection for a brushless DC motor

Detailed Description Text (51):
The above procedure is repeated for each other phase or set of phases. In the case of a three-phase motor, this means that three signs are determined at comparator 24, with the second result being stored in memory 30 and the third result at memory 32. Based on the signs of the current differences obtained as described above, and using a look-up table to be shown below, a state selection of the phase or phases to be energized in order to start the motor moving in a chosen direction is determined 34.

☐ 12. Document ID: US 4992710 A

L2: Entry 12 of 12 File: USPT Feb 12, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4992710 A
TITLE: Position detection for a brushless DC motor with sample time optimization

Detailed Description Text (97):
The above procedure is repeated for each other phase or set of phases. In the case of a three-phase motor, this means that three signs are determined at comparator 24, with the second result being stored in memory 30 and the third result at memory 32. Based on the signs of the current differences obtained as described above, and using a look-up table shown below, a state selection of the phase or phases to be energized in order to start the motor moving in a chosen direction is determined 34.

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Term	Documents
BELOW	2665168
BELOWS	427
LUT	8173
LUTS	2068
LOOKUP	34427
LOOKUPS	2857

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TABLE	1374982
TABLES	275606
LOOK	172549
LOOKS	64557
UP	3754190
(BELOW NEAR3 (LUT OR (LOOKUP ADJ1 TABLE) OR (LOOK ADJ1 UP ADJ1 TABLE)) NEAR3 ABOVE).PGPB,USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	12

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 16 of 16 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20030053700 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L3: Entry 1 of 16 File: PGPB Mar 20, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030053700
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030053700 A1

TITLE: System and method for decoding signal and method of generating lookup table for using in signal decoding

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 20, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Ishii, Daiji	Tokyo		JP	

US-CL-CURRENT: 382/233; 382/246

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Ima

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6546053 B1

L3: Entry 2 of 16 File: USPT Apr 8, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6546053 B1
TITLE: System and method for decoding signal and method of generating lookup table for using in signal decoding process

Drawing Description Text (15):
FIG. 12 is an illustration showing a decoded data, a codeword length, a bit position matching codeword and a table address corresponding to two codewords whose total codeword length is greater than or equal to five and less than or equal to seven, or the codeword whose length is greater than or equal to two and less than or equal to five in a lookup table for parallel decoding in FIG. 1;

Drawing Description Text (16):
FIG. 13 is an illustration showing a decoded data, a codeword length, a bit position matching codeword and a table address corresponding to the codeword whose length is greater than or equal to six and less than or equal to eight in a lookup table for parallel decoding in FIG. 1;

Drawing Description Text (27):
FIG. 24 is an illustration showing a decoded data, a codeword length, a bit position matching codeword and a table address corresponding to two codewords whose total code

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word length is greater than or equal to five and less than or equal to eight in the lookup table for parallel decoding in the present invention;

Drawing Description Text (29):
FIG. 26 is an illustration showing a decoded data, a codeword length, a bit position matching codeword and a table address corresponding to a codeword whose length is greater than or equal to two and less than or equal to nine in the lookup table for parallel decoding in the present invention;

Detailed Description Text (27):
FIG. 12 is an illustration showing a decoded data, a codeword length, a bit position matching codeword and a table address corresponding to two codewords whose total length is greater than or equal to five and less than or equal to seven, or one codeword whose length is greater than or equal to two and less than or equal to five in the lookup table 114 for parallel decoding in FIG. 1, FIG. 13 is an illustration showing a decoded data, a codeword length, a bit position matching codeword and a table address corresponding to one codeword whose length is greater than or equal to six and less than or equal to eight in the lookup table 115 for parallel decoding in FIG. 1, FIG. 14 is an illustration showing a decoded data, a codeword length, a bit position matching codeword and a table address corresponding to one codeword whose length is equal to nine or eleven in the lookup table 115 for parallel decoding in FIG. 1, FIG. 15 is an illustration showing a decoded data, a codeword length, a bit position matching codeword and a table address corresponding to one codeword whose length is thirteen in the lookup table 115 for parallel decoding in FIG. 1, FIG. 16 is an illustration showing a decoded data, a codeword length, a bit position matching codeword and a table address corresponding to one codeword whose length is fourteen in the lookup table 115 for parallel decoding in FIG. 1, FIG. 17 is an illustration showing a decoded data, a codeword length, a bit position matching codeword and a table address corresponding to one codeword who se length is fifteen in the lookup table 115 for parallel decoding in FIG. 1, FIG. 18 is an illustration showing a decoded data, a codeword length, a bit position matching codeword and a table address corresponding to one codeword whose length is sixteen in the lookup table 115 for parallel decoding in FIG. 1, and FIG. 19 is an illustration showing a decoded data, a codeword length, a bit position matching codeword and a table address corresponding the one codeword whose length is seventeen in the lookup table 115 for parallel decoding in FIG. 1.

☐ 3. Document ID: US 6279377 B1

L3: Entry 3 of 16 File: USPT Aug 28, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6279377 B1
TITLE: Method and apparatus for monitoring oxygen concentration

CLAIMS:

4. The oxygen monitor recited in claim 3, wherein said storage means further stores a look-up table of nominal output values from said sensor for predetermined oxygen concentration values, and

wherein said control processor operates for determining an oxygen concentration for the unknown oxygen concentration from an output of said sensor by interpolating between predetermined oxygen concentration values corresponding to two nominal output values in said look-up table which are respectively greater than and less than said scaled value of the unknown oxygen concentration.

7. The oxygen monitoring method recited in claim 6, wherein said step of storing further

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comprises storing a look-up table of nominal output values from said sensor for predetermined oxygen concentration values, and

determining an oxygen concentration for the unknown oxygen concentration from an output of said sensor by interpolating between predetermined oxygen concentration values corresponding to two nominal output values in said look-up table which are respectively greater than and less than said scaled value of the unknown oxygen concentration.

☐ 4. Document ID: US 6232977 B1

L3: Entry 4 of 16 File: USPT May 15, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6232977 B1
TITLE: Rendering perspective views of a scene using a scanline-coherent look-up table

Detailed Description Text (41):
Notice that the zoom out distance d of FIGS. 7A and 7B is limited by the maximum field of view provided by the cylindrical look-up table. Referring briefly back to FIG. 6A, as mentioned above, the angle 2*.delta. of is the maximum field of view which can be presented from a given perspective using the cylindrical look-up table. Angle 2*.delta. is determined by the cylindrical length L (shown in FIG. 7B). Consequently, a cylindrical look-up table based upon a cylinder having a relatively large length permits a relatively wide field of view, and a cylindrical look-up table based upon a cylinder having a relatively small length permits a relatively narrow field of view. Also, for a look-up table occupying a fixed memory space, field of view is inversely proportional to the sampling of the surface points (resolved to environment map indices) which may be contained. In the preferred embodiment, therefore, it is desirable to provide at least two cylindrical look-up tables for rendering an environment map and switching between the two based upon the zoom value specified. For zoom out requiring a field of view greater than a threshold angle (e.g., 60.degree.), a first cylindrical look-up table providing wider field of view is referenced, while for zoom in requiring a field of view less than or equal to the threshold angle, a second cylindrical look-up table providing greater resolution is referenced. An alternate embodiment of the present invention having a greater or lesser number of cylindrical look-up tables would not depart from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

☐ 5. Document ID: US 6191683 B1

L3: Entry 5 of 16 File: USPT Feb 20, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6191683 B1
TITLE: System and method for comparing values during logic analysis

Detailed Description Text (16):
With reference to FIG. 6, shown is a block diagram of a comparator 300 according to an embodiment of the present invention. The comparator 300 receives a sample value 206 that is N bits wide and applies M-bit portions of the sample value 206 to a number of lookup

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tables 156. In the comparator 300 of FIG. 6 for example, M=4 as the lookup tables 156 include four inputs, although lookup tables with a lesser or greater number of inputs may be employed. Also, in some cases the number of bits in the M-bit portions may be greater than N. Generally, the number M is equal to the number of inputs of the lookup tables 156, although it is possible that this may not be the case in all situations. The output from the lookup tables 156 are thereafter applied to a number of inputs of an AND gate 303 that generates a comparison output 306. Rather than using a single AND gate 303, a number of AND gates may be employed in a cascaded fashion as provided in conjunction with each lookup table 156 in many commercially available FPGAs 143 where the final AND gate in the cascaded group generates the comparison output 306. Alternatively, one or more lookup tables 156 may be employed as the AND gate 303. The configuration string that is downloaded into the lookup tables 156 and other components of the FPGA 143 (FIG. 2) generally configures the lookup tables 156 to operate in the manner shown. It is understood, that other functions may be performed by lookup tables 156 on the FPGA 143 not used by the comparator 300 as configured by the particular configuration string downloaded into the FPGA 143.

☐ 6. Document ID: US 5990407 A

L3: Entry 6 of 16 File: USPT Nov 23, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5990407 A
TITLE: Automatic improvisation system and method

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (1):

Appendix A: Chord extensions based on C (over 100 extensions for each root) (major chords) C, CMAJ, C6, CMAJ7, CMAJ9, CMAJ13, C69, CMAJ7#5, C5b, Caug, C+, CMAJ9#11, CMAJ13#11, (minor chords) Cm, Cm6, Cm7, Cm9, Cm11, Cm13, Cmaug, Cm#5, CmMAJ7, (half diminished) Cm7b5, (diminished) Cdim, (dominant 7th chords) C7, 7+, C9+, C13+, C13, C7b13, C7#11, C13#11, C7#11b13, C9, C9b13, C9#11, C13#11, C9#11b13, C7b9, C13b9, C7b9b13, C7b9#11, C13b9#11, C7b9#11b13, C7#9, C13#9, C7#9b13, C9#11, C13#9#11, C7#9#11b13, C7b5, C13b5, C7b5b13, C9b5, C9b5b13, C7b5b9, C13b5b9, C7b5b9b13, C7b5#9, C13b5#9, C7b5#9b13, C7#5, C13#5, C7#5#11, C13#5#11, C9#5, C9#5#11, C7#5b9, C13#5b9, C7#5b9#11, C13#5b9#11, C7#5#9, C13#5#9#11, C7#5#9#11, C13#5#9#11 (sustained 4 chords) Csus, C7sus, C9sus, C13sus, C7susb13, C7sus#11, C13sus#11, C7sus#11b13, C9susb13, C9sus#11, C13sus#11, C9sus#11b13, C7susb9, C13susb9, C7susb9b13, C7susb9#11, C13susb9#11, C7susb9#11b13, C7sus#9, C13sus#9, C7sus#9b13, C9sus#11, C13sus#9#11, C7sus#9#11b18, C7susb5, C13susb5, C7susb5b13, C9susb5, C9susb5b13, C7susb5b9, C13susb5b9, C7susb5b9b13, C7susb5#9, C13susb5#9, C7susb5#9b13, C7sus#5, C13sus#5, C7sus#5#11, C13sus#5#11, C9sus#5, C9sus#5#11, C7sus#5b9, C13sus#5b9, C7sus#5b9#11, C13sus#5b9#11, C7sus#5#9, C13sus#5#9#11, C7sus#5#9#11, C13sus#5#9#11, Appendix B: Possible Chord Roots (17) 'C', 'Db', 'D', 'Eb', 'E', 'F', 'Gb', 'G', 'Ab', 'A', 'Bb', 'B', 'C#', 'D#', 'F#', 'G#', 'A#' Appendix C: Possible alternate bass notes (12) These are expressed as a number of semitones above the root. For example, in a C/G chord, the G is seven semitones away from the C, so the bass note is considered to be = 7. Appendix D: Possible key signatures (34) 'C', 'Db', 'D', 'Eb', 'E', 'F', 'Gb', 'G', 'Ab', 'A', 'Bb', 'B', 'C#', 'D#', 'F#', 'G#', 'A#', 'Cm', 'Dbm', 'Dm', 'Ebm', 'Em', 'Fm', 'Gbm', 'Gm', 'Abm', 'Am', 'Bbm', 'Bm', 'C#m', 'D#m', 'F#m', 'G#m', 'A#m' Appendix E: Scale Algorithm This is the algorithm that assigns a scale, based on the chords, key and the chords following. (All of the following is illustrated in the key of C.) Major chords are assigned to IONIAN scale, unless the Root is F or Bb Major Chords with root of F or Bb are assigned to LYDIAN scale. Minor or Minor 7 chords are assigned to a DORIAN scale, except Em (FRIDJIAN Scale) and Am (AOLIAN Scale) MinorMaj7 chords or Minor6th chords are assigned to HARMONIC MINOR SCALE Minor7b5 chords are assigned to m7b5 SCALE Dimished chords are assigned to DIMINISHED SCALE Dominant 7th chords are assigned to "MIXOLYDIAN RESOLVING" scale if the next chord is up a 4th interval (or down a 5th interval) If still unassigned, Dominant 7th chords with

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extensions of b9, #9, or b13 are assigned to ALTEREDDOMINANT SCALE. If still unassigned, Dominant 7th chords with extensions of 9, 13, or #11 are assigned to LYDIANDOMINANT SCALE. If still unassigned, Dominant 7th chords that are not resolving are assigned to LydianDominant Scale if the root is D, Eb, F, F#, Bb, Db. Otherwise Dominant 7th chords are assigned to ALTEREDDOMINANT. Appendix F: TRiff Structure type TRiff = record ID, version: LongInt; RIFheaderOffset: LongInt; {calc during save of the file, this points to data like the memo chord scale and the MID location} ST2Offset: LongInt; ST2RiffNumber: LongInt; RefNum: LongInt; TRiffSize: Integer; {size of a TRiff record} NumBeats: Integer; StartTime: LongInt; {expressed as bar: beat, with no tick setting} ScaleChordIndex: Integer; {points to start of ScaleChord data, eg = 200 implies beat 200, and offset 200*4} StartTimeOffset: Integer; EndTimeOffset: Integer; StartIndex, StartEarlyIndex: Integer; EndIndex, EndEarlyIndex: Integer; NoteCount: Integer; WhiteSpaceStarting, WhiteSpaceEnding: Integer; WhiteSpacePrevious, WhiteSpaceFollowing: Integer; StartHang, LastHang: Integer; TransposeRangeUp: Byte; TransposeRangeDown: Byte; NoteFirst, NoteLast, NoteHigh, NoteLow: Byte; NotePrevious, NoteFollowing: Byte; NoteEarlyStart: Byte; Weight: Byte; InstrumentType: Byte; Outside: Byte; {0 to 9} RiffKeyNum: Byte; RiffStartingScale: Byte; RiffBooleans: LongInt; FutureBytes: packed Array[0 . . . 21] of byte; end; Appendix G: Algorithm for generating the riffs The fields of the Riff Structure are filled in with these values: NumBeats: Integer; StartTime: LongInt; The following data is calculated and stored in fields of the Riff structure: ScaleChordIndex: Integer; ; This points to the offset in the ScaleChordData structure (described previously that corresponds to the start of the Riff) RiffStartingScale is assigned as by reading the ScaleNumber field of the ScaleChordData array at index ScaleChordIndex. EndTime is set as the StartTime plus the Number of Beats times 120 ticks. StartIndex is set as the element of the MIDI array that is the first note after the StartTime. EndIndex is set as the element of the MIDI array that is the first note after the EndTime. It is determined whether the Riff represents the start of a phrase. If there is a phrase marker in the improvisation at index StartIndex, then the Riff starts a phrase and StartTimeOffset becomes 0. If there is a phrase marker before the start of the riff; but within 1 1/2 beats (180 ticks), then the Riff starts a phrase and StartTimeOffset becomes a negative number equal to the number of ticks to get to the start of a phrase. StartEarlyIndex is set to the FirstNote after the StartTime adjusted by the StartTimeOffset. If there is a phrase marker beginning a new phrase within 180 ticks of the end of the riff, then the riff is set to end early, before the new phrase begins. This is done by setting the EndEarlyIndex to the index of the note beginning the next phrase. The following data is then calculated for the riff, by examining the MIDI Data array, and the ScaleChordData Array over the region bounded by the Riff: The number of notes in the Riff are counted and stored in the field "NoteCount: Integer;" The amount of "silence" with no notes starting for the beginning of the Riff, and end of the Riff is stored as ticks in the "WhiteSpaceStarting" and "WhiteSpaceEnding: Integer;" fields. If notes from the previous Riff are still sounding, the duration by which they are still sounding is stored in the StartHang field. If the end of the riff leaves some notes still sounding, the duration of the notes still sounding is stored in the "LastHang: Integer;" field. MIDI Data is stored about the Riff such as the starting note (NoteFirst), EndingNote(NoteLast), the highest note in the riff (NoteHigh), the lowest note (NoteLow), note previous to the riff (NotePrevious), and note following the Riff (NoteFollowing). If the note of the next riff is close to the last note (ie within 1 semitone), and the riff doesn't end a phrase, then the NextNoteMust Match bit is set to true. It is determined how "outside" the riff is. This term is used by musicians to describe how much an improvisation strays from an expected scale. We assign an outside number of 1 to a riff that stays closely to the scale, and 9 to a riff that strays from the scale by hitting notes outside of the scale. A lookup table is used, with indexes of scalenumber and mod offset from the root of the chord (see Appendix H). "Outside Notes" are identified as notes with values greater than zero in this lookup table. Notes less than 20 ticks are not considered outside. Outside Notes that are chromatically leading to non-outside notes are not considered outside. Outside notes that are on the off-beat, and less than 80 ticks duration are considered "Outside passing tones." Outside notes that are not passing tones are considered "Outside Tones". A riff outside value between 1 and 9 is assigned. The score starts at 1. The outside tones and outside passing tones increase the outside score, while the length of the phrase, and end or begin phrase status of the riff will reduce the outside score. Appendix H: Lookup table for Outside Values, for each scale. 0-inside, 3 = very outside. Example, on a Dorian scale, the relative root of 1 has an outside value of 3. This would apply to an F note on a Em7 chord in the key of D. { C D E F G A B} AssignScale 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,

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0, 0, 0, 0); Outside (JSNO- SCALE, AssignScale 0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 2, 0); Outside (JSIONIAN, AssignScale 0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 2, 0); Outside (JSLYDIAN, AssignScale 0, 3, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2); Outside (JSDORIAN, AssignScale 0, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2); Outside (JSFRIDJIAN, AssignScale 0, 3, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2); Outside (JSAOLIAN, AssignScale 0, 3, 0, 0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0); Outside (JSMINMAJ7, AssignScale 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3); Outside (JSMIX- OLYD, AssignScale 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 3); Outside (JSMIX- OLYD- RESOLVE, AssignScale 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2); Outside (JSLYD7, AssignScale 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3); Outside (JSALT, AssignScale 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3);

☐ 7. Document ID: US 5844137 A

L3: Entry 7 of 16 File: USPT Dec 1, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5844137 A
TITLE: Purge system

Detailed Description Text (104):
In the preferred embodiment, a look-up table has been constructed which correlates gate position and depth upstream of the gate (head of pressure) with the flow rate. This table has been constructed by adjusting the gate and making measurements using a weigh tank and timer to arrive at values corresponding to different positions of the gate and different depths of head. This look-up table is used by the controller to provide data concerning the flow rate in response to received signals from the gate sensing system 20 and depth sensing system 24. These coordinates are used in a well known manner to access data in the look-up table and provide a flow rate. Other look-up tables with greater accuracy or less accuracy or for modifications of the equipment can be constructed in a similar manner.

☐ 8. Document ID: US 5748194 A

L3: Entry 8 of 16 File: USPT May 5, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5748194 A
TITLE: Rendering perspective views of a scene using a scanline-coherent look-up table

Detailed Description Text (38):
Notice that the zoom out distance d of FIGS. 7A and 7B is limited by the maximum field of view provided by the cylindrical look-up table. Referring briefly back to FIG. 6A, as mentioned above, the angle 2*.delta. of is the maximum field of view which can be presented from a given perspective using the cylindrical look-up table. Angle 2*.delta. is determined by the cylindrical length L (shown in FIG. 7B). Consequently, a cylindrical look-up table based upon a cylinder having a relatively large length permits a relatively wide field of view, and a cylindrical look-up table based upon a cylinder having a relatively small length permits a relatively narrow field of view. Also, for a look-up table occupying a fixed memory space, field of view is inversely proportional to the sampling of the surface points (resolved to environment map indices) which may be contained. In the preferred embodiment, therefore, it is desirable to provide at least

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two cylindrical look-up tables for rendering an environment map and switching between the two based upon the zoom value specified. For zoom out requiring a field of view greater than a threshold angle (e.g., 60.degree.), a first cylindrical look-up table providing wider field of view is referenced, while for zoom in requiring a field of view less than or equal to the threshold angle, a second cylindrical look-up table providing greater resolution is referenced. An alternate embodiment of the present invention having a greater or lesser number of cylindrical look-up tables would not depart from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

☐ 9. Document ID: US 5715518 A

L3: Entry 9 of 16 File: USPT Feb 3, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5715518 A
TITLE: Adaptive waveform matching for use in transmitter identification

Detailed Description Text (33):
Alternatively, other weighting functions can be used by the system 100. For example, a curve 306 can be programmed into the look-up table 126 to limit the maximum size of the difference values generated by the waveform processor 124. Thus, as the values in the difference waveforms F.sub.1 to F.sub.10 grow sufficiently large, that difference will be de-emphasized. Application of the curve 306 limits the effect of a burst noise on the analysis by the system 100. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that other curves could also be programmed into the look-up table 126 to provide greater or lesser emphasis of differences between the individual difference waveforms and the composite mean waveform M.

☐ 10. Document ID: US 5606375 A

L3: Entry 10 of 16 File: USPT Feb 25, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5606375 A
TITLE: Method for enhancing detail in color signals and circuitry for implementing that method in color video equipment

Detailed Description Text (6):
FIG. 4 graphs the input versus output characteristics of the LUTs stored in the ROMs 17, 27 and 37 in FIG. 3. The input signals (the abscissa) are divided into a section A, a section B and a section C, and a critical point (CP) represents a boundary value between the sections A and B, that is, a reference value for noise identification. If the signal level applied to one of the ROMs 17, 27 and 37 storing the noise-canceling and detail enhancement LUTs is greater than +CP or less than -CP (i.e., is within the A region), the LUT stored within the ROM determines the corresponding amount of detail enhancement, ranging from zero to the respective maximum detail enhancement amounts (+DE.sub.max and -DE.sub.max) with respect to the magnitude of the input horizontal and vertical detail components, as shown in FIG. 4, and supplies the determined detail enhancement amount. On the other hand, if the signal level applied to one of the ROMs 17, 27 and 37 is less than +CP or greater than -CP (i.e., is within the B or C region), the LUT stored within the ROM functions for canceling the high-spatial-frequency noise.

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Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Ima

☐ 11. Document ID: US 5467145 A

L3: Entry 11 of 16 File: USPT Nov 14, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5467145 A
TITLE: Circuitry for enhancing detail in color video signals

Detailed Description Text (9):
FIG. 5 graphs the input versus output characteristics of the LUTs stored in the ROMs 17, 27 and 37 in FIG. 4. The input signals (the abscissa) are divided into a section A, a section B and a section C, and a critical point (CP) represents a boundary value between the sections A and B, that is, a reference value for noise identification. If the signal level applied to one of the ROMs 17, 27 and 37 storing the noise-canceling and detail enhancement LUTs is greater than +CP or less than -CP (i.e., is within the A region), the LUT stored within the ROM determines the corresponding amount of detail enhancement, ranging from zero to the respective maximum detail enhancement amounts (+DE.sub.max and -DE.sub.max) with respect to the magnitude of the input horizontal and vertical detail components, as shown in FIG. 5, and output the determined detail enhancement amount. On the other hand, if the signal level applied to one of the ROMs 17, 27 and 37 is less than +CP or greater than -CP (i.e., is within the B or C region), the LUT stored within the ROM functions for canceling the high-spatial-frequency noise.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Ima

☐ 12. Document ID: US 5425390 A

L3: Entry 12 of 16 File: USPT Jun 20, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5425390 A
TITLE: Purging method

Detailed Description Text (104):
In the preferred embodiment, a look-up table has been constructed which correlates gate position and depth upstream of the gate (head of pressure) with the flow rate. This table has been constructed by adjusting the gate and making measurements using a weigh tank and timer to arrive at values corresponding to different positions of the gate and different depths of head. This look-up table is used by the controller to provide data concerning the flow rate in response to received signals from the gate sensing system 20 and depth sensing system 24. These coordinates are used in a well known manner to access data in the look-up table and provide a flow rate. Other look-up tables with greater accuracy or less accuracy or for modifications of the equipment can be constructed in a similar manner.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Ima

☐ 13. Document ID: US 5280721 A

h e b b g e e e f e ef b e

L3: Entry 13 of 16 File: USPT Jan 25, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5280721 A
TITLE: Purge system

Detailed Description Text (104):
In the preferred embodiment, a look-up table has been constructed which correlates gate position and depth upstream of the gate (head of pressure) with the flow rate. This table has been constructed by adjusting the gate and making measurements using a weigh tank and timer to arrive at values corresponding to different positions of the gate and different depths of head. This look-up table is used by the controller to provide data concerning the flow rate in response to received signals from the gate sensing system 20 and depth sensing system 24. These coordinates are used in a well known manner to access data in the look-up table and provide a flow rate. Other look-up tables with greater accuracy or less accuracy or for modifications of the equipment can be constructed in a similar manner.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Ima

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☐ 14. Document ID: US 5275042 A

L3: Entry 14 of 16 File: USPT Jan 4, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5275042 A
TITLE: Variable gate flow analyzing method and apparatus

Detailed Description Text (70):
at values corresponding to different positions of the gate and different depths of head. This look-up table is shown in Tables 1-30 herein, and is used by the controller to provide data concerning the flow rate in response to received signals from the gate sensing system 20 and depth sensing system 24. These coordinants are used in a well known manner to access data in the look-up table and provide a flow rate. Other look-up tables with greater accuracy or less accuracy or for modifications of the equipment can be constructed in a similar manner.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Ima

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☐ 15. Document ID: US 5140686 A

L3: Entry 15 of 16 File: USPT Aug 18, 1992

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5140686 A
TITLE: Diagnostic system for textile dyeing apparatus

CLAIMS:

2. A diagnostic method for checking a plurality of address lines associated with each of a plurality of look-up tables in a pattern control system used in a textile dyeing apparatus, the method comprising:

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(a) repeatedly generating a sequence of look-up table data, said sequence having a length, and each piece of data in said sequence being individually unique;

(b) storing said sequence of look-up table data in a memory;

(c) loading sequentially a first of said look-up tables from its first address line onward with the sequence of lookup table data, said sequence of look-up table data repeating for those address lines greater than the length of said sequence of look-up table data and less than or equal to the number of address lines in said first look-up table;

(d) loading the next of said look-up tables from first address line onward with the repeating sequence of data, whereby said first address line of said next look-up table receiving the next look-up table data in the sequence not loaded into the previous look-up table;

(e) repeating step (d) for all of said address lines of said plurality of look-up tables;

(f) preloading a separate memory with the stored sequence of look-up table data;

(g) generating a count pattern to address, in order, each of said address lines of each of said look-up tables and providing the contents thereof as a series of outputs; and

(h) comparing said series of outputs with the stored sequence of look-up table data to determine the coincidence of said series of outputs and the stored sequence of look-up table data.

☐ 16. Document ID: US 4827197 A

L3: Entry 16 of 16 File: USPT May 2, 1989

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4827197 A
TITLE: Method and apparatus for overspeed protection for high speed centrifuges

Detailed Description Text (37):
It further will be realized that the graph of FIG. 5 can be implanted in computer memory either in the form of a look-up table or alternatively using "less than" and "greater than" type functions in conjunction with conventional computer programming languages.

Term	Documents
LESS	2830169
LESSES	38
LESSER	219411

h e b b g e e e f e ef b e

LESSERS	3
LUT	8173
LUTS	2068
LOOKUP	34427
LOOKUPS	2857
TABLE	1374982
TABLES	275606
LOOK	172549
((LESS OR LESSER) NEAR3 (LUT OR (LOOKUP ADJ1 TABLE) OR (LOOK ADJ1 UP ADJ1 TABLE)) NEAR3 GREATER).PGPB,USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	16

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 20020012343 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L2: Entry 1 of 5 File: PGPB Jan 31, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020012343
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020012343 A1

TITLE: Transceiver method and signal therefor embodied in a carrier wave for a frame-based communications network

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 31, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Holloway, John T.	Atherton	CA	US	
Frank, Edward H.	Portola Valley	CA	US	
Ojard, Eric	San Francisco	CA	US	
Trachewsky, Jason Alexander	Menlo Park	CA	US	
Mallory, Tracy D.	Palo Alto	CA	US	
Ptasinski, Henry S.	Mountain View	CA	US	
Hayes, Raymond	Los Gatos	CA	US	
Peterson, Kevin H.	Los Altos	CA	US	
Yamano, Larry C.	Sunnyvale	CA	US	
Corry, Alan	Santa Clara	CA	US	
Pattin, Jay	Redwood City	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 370/389; 370/503

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Ima

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20010055311 A1

L2: Entry 2 of 5 File: PGPB Dec 27, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010055311 A1
TITLE: Method of determining a collision between a plurality of transmitting stations in a frame-based communications network

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0218] If the RetransmitTimer expires, a current CSA frame is sent for this station with the CSA_Opcode set to 0 (Announce). The timer is not restarted. The CSA protocol does not itself perform network mode selection, but simply provides a distribution mechanism for

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configuration flags. There is a cost of slightly lower maximum attainable bandwidth associated with lower PHY priorities in the HPNA V2 MAC protocol if a default mapping scheme of link layer to PHY layer priorities is employed. This cost becomes especially burdensome when only lower-priority traffic is being carried on the network. Therefore, the CSA protocol includes procedures for remapping lower LL priorities to higher PHY layer priorities when no station on the network is sending traffic marked for those higher priorities. The choice of Physical Layer (PHY) priority for a given frame is based on its assigned Link Layer (LL) priority. The default mapping from LL priority to PHY priority is specified below. The LL priority of a frame at the sender is conveyed to the receiving station in order to allow proper recovery of link layer protocol at the receiver. This requires either a fixed, one-to-one, mapping of LL to PHY priorities, or some mechanism for carrying the LL priority within each frame. The LARQ protocol, defined below, carries the assigned LL priority from a sending station to a receiving station, providing the required mechanism, and thereby creating the opportunity to apply non-default LL to PHY priority mappings, which in turn, allows for higher maximum attainable bandwidth. A station may optionally use an 802.1q header to convey the LL priority. However, since support for 802.1q headers is optional, a station employing this method attempt to determine that all receivers of the frame support the use of 802.1q headers. Stations that do not support 802.1q headers are unlikely to properly receive frames that include an 802.1q header. When the assignment of a Physical layer priority to the frame occurs, any changes to the PHY priority remapping function due to the use of a new priority should already have been made. The driver uses the remapped PHY priority to transmit the frame (including placing this value in the Frame Control Header) unless the frame has no LARQ header, in which case the default LL-to-PHY mapping is used. The LL priority of received frames indicated up the protocol stack by the driver (before any reassignment due to a LARQ or 802.1q header) is determined using the default PHY-to-LL priority map, except that Minimal Profile stations indicate the priority of all frames as LL 0. The mechanism that guarantees correct LL priority for received frames is the restoration of LL priority from the LARQ (or optionally, 802.1q) header. LARQ header processing is always performed after the default LL priority has been assigned in the receive path. The IEEE 802.1p characteristics places the default (unassigned/best-effort) priority above both priorities 1 and 2, when an 8-level priority system is in use. Therefore, Link Layer priority 0 will be mapped above both LL 1 and LL 2 for default Physical Layer priority assignment. IEEE 802.1p designates priority level 7 for Network Control and priority level 6 for traffic requiring latency of <10 msec (typically characterized as voice-like traffic). However, on HPNA V2 networks, PHY priority level 7 is reserved for traffic requiring latency of <10 msec, and Network Control traffic is redirected to HPNA PHY priority level 6. So the default mapping for LL to PHY priorities includes the swapping of priorities 6 and 7. For transmitted frames, the set of LL priorities [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7] are by default mapped in order to the following set of PHY priorities [2, 0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 6]. For received frames, PHY priorities [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7] are, by default, mapped to LL priorities [1, 2, 0, 3, 4, 5, 7, 6]. The PHY priority remapping is performed below LARQ in the protocol stack, and is not applied to the priority field in the LARQ (or optionally, 802.1q) header. PHY priority remapping is not performed on data frames (those that are not link control frames) unless a LARQ (or optionally, 802.1q) header has been added with the original LL priority. PHY priority remapping is performed on Link Control Frames. Without priority mapping, a station would pass the original LL priority into-the driver, where that value would be used to select the associated PHY priority from the default map. With priority remapping, the default-assigned PHY priorities are increased to make use of higher PHY priorities that would otherwise be unused. The remapping function is simple. For each PHY priority P that corresponds to an in-use LL priority, the new priority P' to use is that priority increased by the number of higher unused priorities. For example, if [1, 3, 4, 7] are in use, then priority 4 will be increased by 2 to 6, since there are two higher unused priorities (5,6). The tables shown in FIG. 51a and 51b contain a few more examples, including the default LL-to-PHY translation. The columns in the tables represent LL priorities before mapping. The left hand section shows some sets of in-use priorities, with the right-hand section showing the new PHY priority that the driver should use in each case. The cross-hatched entries show mappings that no sender is using. However, if there is any possibility of an implementation sending with an out-of-date mapping, or sending a priority that hasn't been included in the mapping, then it always uses the priority of the next lower valid mapping. Consider the following example. If the CurrentInuse, are [0, 1, 4, 7], then the corresponding set of in-use PHY priorities is

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[2, 0, 4, 6]. Then increase each by the number of missing higher priorities:, 2->5, 0->4, 4->6 and 6->7. Just to be safe, the any unused PHY priorities are also remapped to the new value of the next lower in-use priority, giving: 1->4, 3->5, 5->6, 7->7. So the in-use LL priorities [0,1,4,7] result in transmitting PHY priorities [5, 4, 6, 7]. A complete map for all the LL priorities adds the remaining remapped values for the default priorities corresponding to the unused LL priorities: LL[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7] gives PHY[5, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7].

☐ 3. Document ID: US 4839505 A

L2: Entry 3 of 5 File: USPT Jun 13, 1989

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4839505 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Apparatus and method for storing and retrieving articles

Detailed Description Text (50):
Analogous to the levels of access data base is the pass code, opcode and access level data base. There may be nine pass code cards which provide access to various operating commands as defined by their access level. The owner/operator may be given the highest access. His data processing clerk may be given the next level of access, and his serviceman may be given the lowest level of access. Each level of access also has access to levels below, but not to the levels above it.

☐ 4. Document ID: US 4814592 A

L2: Entry 4 of 5 File: USPT Mar 21, 1989

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4814592 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Apparatus and method for storing and retrieving articles

Detailed Description Text (50):
Analogous to the levels of access data base is the pass code, opcode and access level data base. There may be three pass code cards which provide access to various operating commands as defined by their access level. The owner/operator may be given the highest access. His data processing clerk may be given the next level of access, and his serviceman may be given the lowest level of access. Each level of access also has access to levels below, but not to the levels above it.

☐ 5. Document ID: NN9403321

L2: Entry 5 of 5 File: TDBD Mar 1, 1994

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DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: NN9403321
TITLE: Designing Flexibility into Hardwired Logic

Disclosure Text (1):
This document contains drawings, formulas, and/or symbols that will not appear on line. Request hardcopy from ITIRC for complete article. - Disclosed is a technique for adding flexibility to a logic design which contains hardwired logic. The primary reason for using hardwired logic is to maximize performance, but this has the disadvantage of being rigid, and the hardware must be replaced whenever there is a design change. In some situations changes occur frequently, and it becomes very costly for the manufacturer to replace hardware with each change. This article outlines a solution to this problem and shows how to design logic that is hardwired for performance and flexible to change. The technique is to design the hardwired logic and then implement some programmable logic on the side for use whenever the design must change. Design changes are performed by switching out a portion of the hardwired logic and replacing it with programmable logic. Since most changes are small, the system remains mostly hardwired and the impact on performance is usually negligible. - As an application of this design technique, the focus will be on the instruction decode logic of a central processor. It is common for architecture changes to occur after the hardware has been released to the field. By making an instruction decoder which is partially programmable, the manufacturer can save a significant amount of money on the cost of doing field upgrades for changes in the instruction set. A second advantage of using a partially programmable decoder is its power as a debugging tool. A more detailed discussion follows. Opcode Compare for Debugging Opcode compare is a tool for debugging problems in the central processor. It consists of a set of programmable opcode registers, each with a control word. The user has the ability to control the way instructions decode and execute by writing values into the opcode and control registers. To modify the behavior of an instruction, the opcode is written to one of the opcode registers and a control word is also written. Each time that opcode decodes, its hardwired instruction characteristic is modified according to the value of the control word. Actions that can be controlled include disabling multiple instructions per cycle decode, disabling decode until all prior instructions complete (disable overlap), serialization and switching execution between hardware and microcode elements. Fig. 1 illustrates how to implement Opcode Compare. Architectural Changes to Instructions Every computer system must deal with architectural changes. A common occurrence is the announcement of new instructions, where a previously reserved invalid opcode becomes valid. In cases where the hardware is in the field, the manufacturer usually offers to upgrade the customer's system to meet the new architecture. By using the design techniques discussed below, the manufacturer can minimize its hardware replacement cost. To do this, the manufacturer reprograms the hardware for the instruction decoder to mark the new opcode valid and dispatch it to an appropriate execution unit. - Depending upon available space on chip, there are two choices for implementing this. If space is not a constraint, then every reserved invalid opcode is mapped into a unique address in an array. The array contains an instruction characteristic for each opcode. To change an opcode from invalid to valid, a new instruction characteristic is written to the array. Then, whenever this opcode is encountered, it will decode and execute as specified by the characteristic entered in the array. - If space is a constraint, then a limit is placed on the total number of opcodes that can be transformed from invalid to valid. The opcodes to be transformed are entered into a set of registers similar to the ones used for Opcode Compare. Each compare register points to an address in the array. As above, to change an opcode from invalid to valid, a new instruction characteristic is written into the array and will be used whenever this opcode decodes. - In both implementations the output of the hardwired decoder is blocked one cycle to give the array a chance to produce a new characteristic for this instruction. Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate how to implement this type of flexibility. Summary This document presented a technique of designing flexibility into hardwired logic while maintaining the current level of performance. The underlying need for this flexibility is to allow logic to be altered without replacing hardware. Two applications were discussed: a tool for debugging, and a method for making field upgrades for architectural changes.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc

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Term	Documents
ABOVE	4309555
ABOVES	239
BELOW	2665168
BELOWS	427
HIGHEST	354473
HIGHESTS	8
LOWEST	278398
LOWESTS	2
OPCOD$3	0
OPCOD	8
OPCODC	1
(OPCOD$3 SAME ABOVE SAME BELOW SAME (MAXIM$5 OR HIGHEST) SAME (MINIM$5 OR LOWEST)).PGPB,USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	5

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 20040078251 A1

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L6: Entry 1 of 26 File: PGPB Apr 22, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040078251
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040078251 A1

TITLE: Dividing a travel query into sub-queries

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 22, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
DeMarcken, Carl G.	Cambridge	MA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/5; 705/1

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Ima

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20040052432 A1

L6: Entry 2 of 26 File: PGPB Mar 18, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040052432 A1
TITLE: Method for scaling a digital image in an embedded system

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0081] Here, in equation 4, i is an index for target pixels of the minimum processing units of the target image, Lookup_Table[i][Table_Index] is a look-up table storage alignment including the alignments of index i and index Table_Index for the pixel values which one pixel could have; Des[i] is a storage alignment of minimum processing units of the target image; Index[i] is a storage alignment of source pixel indices as a processing standard for producing the target pixels and it equals (integer cast)(Rs.times.i); and Const is initialized as 1/2 the size of the minimum processing unit of the target image as described below, and if the index i is greater than 1/2 the size of the minimum processing unit of the target image, its sign is converted.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Ima

☐ 3. Document ID: US 20030050294 A1

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L6: Entry 3 of 26 File: PGPB Mar 13, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030050294 A1
TITLE: Administration of estradiol metabolites for the treatment or prevention of obesity, metabolic syndrome, diabetes, and vascular and renal disorders

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0075] There were no effects of chronic treatment (26 weeks) with 2-hydroxyestradiol on heart performance in situ. No differences were detected between treated and control groups with regard to indices of ventricular diastolic or systolic function including heart rate, ventricular peak systolic pressure, rate of maximal change in pressure during ventricular contraction, rate of maximal change in pressure during ventricular relaxation, ventricular end diastolic pressure, ventricular diastolic minimal pressure, duration of ventricular contraction, duration of ventricular relaxation, time to 1/2 ventricular relaxation, time constant for ventricular relaxation or heart rate pressure product (as shown in Table 2 below).

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Ima

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☐ 4. Document ID: US 6484932 B1

L6: Entry 4 of 26 File: USPT Nov 26, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6484932 B1
TITLE: Method and apparatus for communicating ultraviolet (UV) radiation information

Detailed Description Text (4):
Based upon the particular UV Index value or range, specific protective measures are appropriate. As illustrated below in Table 1, standardized exposure levels (i.e., Minimal, Low, Moderate, High, and Very High) each correlating to a defined range of generally accepted UV Index values have already been established by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Ima

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☐ 5. Document ID: US 6354109 B1

L6: Entry 5 of 26 File: USPT Mar 12, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6354109 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Process and apparatus for providing a film with a gradient

Detailed Description Text (41):
Table 1 below summarizes, for each of these examples, the geometric thickness t of the intermediate film, its total refractive index variation through its thickness, denoted by .DELTA.ri, as well as its lowest index, close to the functional film 3, denoted by ri (min), and its highest index, on the substrate 1 side denoted by ri (max).

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☐ 6. Document ID: US 6330058 B1

L6: Entry 6 of 26 File: USPT Dec 11, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6330058 B1
TITLE: Spectrophotometric method and apparatus for blood typing

Detailed Description Text (35):
To examine the sensitivity of the methodology, previously typed blood was exposed to varying dilutions of agglutinating antibody and the AI was calculated (FIG. 4A). For blood type A in the presence of anti-A AIs uniformly decreased as the concentration of diluted antibody decreased (1:3-1:768) (Table 4a). In contrast, type B blood exposed to similar anti-A antibody, as expected, yielded no spectrally detectable agglutination (FIG. 4B) and very low AIs (-0.4 to -6). All indices for nonagglutinating reaction were well below the lowest value of 4 units or more for samples deemed by standard blood banking tests to give true agglutination reactions (Table 4b).

☐ 7. Document ID: US 6215907 B1

L6: Entry 7 of 26 File: USPT Apr 10, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6215907 B1
TITLE: Recursive on-line wavelet data compression technique for use in data storage and communications

Detailed Description Text (71):
Table 1 below provides a listing of the coefficients added to the compression tree, the minimal set of coefficients necessary to recover the raw data and the minimal index associated therewith for compression trees halted after the receipt of between one and eight raw data points. Note that, after the receipt of certain raw data points, such as 2, 4, 6 and 8, there are multiple possible stopping points because more than one coefficient can be added to the compression tree after the receipt of these points.

☐ 8. Document ID: US 6174599 B1

L6: Entry 8 of 26 File: USPT Jan 16, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6174599 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Glazing panel provided with a conductive and/or low emissivity film

Detailed Description Text (41):

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Table 1 below summarizes, for each of these examples, the geometric thickness t of the intermediate film, its total refractive index variation through its thickness, denoted by .DELTA.ri, as well as its lowest index, close to the functional film 3, denoted by ri (min), and its highest index, on the substrate 1 side denoted by ri (max).

☐ 9. Document ID: US 6032578 A

L6: Entry 9 of 26 File: USPT Mar 7, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6032578 A
TITLE: Method for controlling printing density in stencil printing and device for the same

Detailed Description Text (39):
The CPU 1201 reads out, from the ROM 1202, the maximum and minimum values F.sub.max and F.sub.min of the pressing force controllable by the printer, and also reads out the rotation speed of the printing drum f.sub.d from the RAM 1203. Then, the maximum value n.sub.max and the minimum value n.sub.min of the selectable density index are determined by calculation in accordance with the equation (4) below, or with reference to a table in which previously calculated results are stored. ##EQU6##

☐ 10. Document ID: US 5907393 A

L6: Entry 10 of 26 File: USPT May 25, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5907393 A
TITLE: Exposure mask and method and apparatus for manufacturing the same

Detailed Description Text (308):
Median lines between parallel sides of the apertures 410 and 420 can be drawn as denoted by reference numerals 411, 412, 413, and 421. By comparing the median lines 411, 412, and 413 of the aperture 410 with the median line 421 of the aperture 420, it is possible to obtain combinations of median lines which are para lel to each other. In this case, two sets (411, 421) and (413, 421) can be obtained. Of these two combinations, the combination by which the distance between the patterns is minimized is (411, 421). The lower limit of the refractive index of the translucent phase-shifting film is calculated by obtaining the distance L between the median lines 411 and 421 for all mask patterns and comparing the minimum value of the distances with values listed in Table 1 below.

☐ 11. Document ID: US 5728494 A

L6: Entry 11 of 26 File: USPT Mar 17, 1998

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DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5728494 A
TITLE: Exposure mask and method and apparatus for manufacturing the same

Detailed Description Text (312):
Median lines between parallel sides of the apertures 410 and 420 can be drawn as denoted by reference numerals 411, 412, 413, and 421. By comparing the median lines 411, 412, and 413 of the aperture 410 with the median line 421 of the aperture 420, it is possible to obtain combinations of median lines which are parallel to each other. In this case, two sets (411, 421) and (413, 421) can be obtained. Of these two combinations, the combination by which the distance between the patterns is minimized is (411, 421). The lower limit of the refractive index of the translucent phase-shifting film is calculated by obtaining the distance L between the median lines 411 and 421 for all mask patterns and comparing the minimum value of the distances with values listed in Table 1 below.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Ima

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☐ 12. Document ID: US 5723020 A

L6: Entry 12 of 26 File: USPT Mar 3, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5723020 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Fire-retardant saturating kraft paper

Detailed Description Text (11):
Furthermore, the higher the oxygen content before combustion occurs, the more resistant the laminate is to burning. The values for the minimum oxygen content (%) that will support combustion, or oxygen index, are listed for the laminates in Table I below.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Ima

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☐ 13. Document ID: US 5629115 A

L6: Entry 13 of 26 File: USPT May 13, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5629115 A
TITLE: Exposure mask and method and apparatus for manufacturing the same

Detailed Description Text (308):
Median lines between parallel sides of the apertures 410 and 420 can be drawn as denoted by reference numerals 411, 412, 413, and 421. By comparing the median lines 411, 412, and 413 of the aperture 410 with the median line 421 of the aperture 420, it is possible to obtain combinations of median lines which are parallel to each other. In this case, two sets (411, 421) and (413, 421) can be obtained. Of these two combinations, the combination by which the distance between the patterns is minimized is (411, 421). The lower limit of the refractive index of the translucent phase-shifting film is calculated by obtaining the distance L between the median lines 411 and 421 for all mask patterns and comparing the minimum value of the distances with values listed in Table 1 below.

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☐ 14. Document ID: US 5626000 A

L6: Entry 14 of 26 File: USPT May 6, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5626000 A
TITLE: Packaging arrangement

Brief Summary Text (6):
Rather than detecting a particular physical position of the pneumatic press as in the prior art, the present invention measures the force applied by a pneumatic cylinder, and activates a timer when the measured force reaches a threshold force, which is approximately 75% of the maximum force generated by the pneumatic cylinder. Moreover, the present invention positions a support below the rotary index table to ensure that deflections under the pneumatic press are minimized.

☐ 15. Document ID: US 5623816 A

L6: Entry 15 of 26 File: USPT Apr 29, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5623816 A
TITLE: Packaging arrangement

Brief Summary Text (6):
Rather than detecting a particular physical position of the pneumatic press as in the prior art, the present invention measures the force applied by a pneumatic cylinder, and activates a timer when the measured force reaches a threshold force, which is approximately 75% of the maximum force generated by the pneumatic cylinder. Moreover, the present invention positions a support below the rotary index table to ensure that deflections under the pneumatic press are minimized.

☐ 16. Document ID: US 5371499 A

L6: Entry 16 of 26 File: USPT Dec 6, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5371499 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Data compression using hashing

Detailed Description Text (92):
When the match signal goes false for the second time, the "below minimum match" signal is once again tested. If the "below minimum match signal" is true, the hash index 1 mux control line is changed so that the hash index 1 is delivered from the recoverable hash 1

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logic, the store logic control increments the store address, and the hash table mux control is switched back to hash table 2. The comparison process described in the prior paragraph is then repeated. The hash key 1 will be delivered from the recoverable hash 1 logic for so long as no match from hash table 1 or hash table 2 occurs which causes the "below minimum match" signal to become false.

☐ 17. Document ID: US 4739668 A

L6: Entry 17 of 26 File: USPT Apr 26, 1988

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4739668 A
TITLE: Infinitely variable (IV) positive drive system

Detailed Description Text (61):
The values of W"/d (or sin .theta.) for such minimum .theta. values are provided in Table D below and corresponding positions of minimum W" value line .LAMBDA.' are indicated in FIG. 10 by circled index numbers.

☐ 18. Document ID: US 4672599 A

L6: Entry 18 of 26 File: USPT Jun 9, 1987

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4672599 A
TITLE: Optical disc unit and method and apparatus for writing and/or reading information thereon

Detailed Description Text (27):
The position of the disc cover between the lens and the recording surface does not affect the focused write or read spot except insofar as it allows scratches or debris on its surface to interfere with that spot. The preferred minimum operative spacing between disc 13 and disc cover 83 thus will depend on the numerical aperture of the lens utilized, the thickness of the disc cover and the desired degree of protection from dirt and scratches on the external cover surface. For a cover sheet having a refractive index of n=1.5, the table set forth below illustrates useful minimum operative spacings "S" (i.e., between the recording surface and the bottom of the disc cover in the utilized annular portion of the disc) that will provide the same degree of protection from dust, scratches, etc., as does a 1 mm thick, in situ, transparent overcoat of index n=1.5 used with a 0.5 NA lens. The table lists S for various NA lenses and cover sheet thicknesses of 100.mu., 133.4.mu. and 175.mu..

☐ 19. Document ID: US 4539573 A

L6: Entry 19 of 26 File: USPT Sep 3, 1985

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DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4539573 A
TITLE: Protective construction for optical disk units

Detailed Description Text (6):
The position of such a thin disk cover between the lens and the record portion surface does not affect the focused write or read spot except insofar as the degree to which scratches, debris or defects on, or within, the cover sheets interfere with that spot. The preferred minimum operative spacing between record element and cover sheet therefore depends (from an optical viewpoint) on the numerical aperture of the lens utilized, the thickness of the disk cover and the desired degree of protection from dirt and scratches on the external cover surface. For a cover sheet having a refractive index of n=1.5, the table set forth below illustrates useful minimum operative spacings "S" (i.e., between the record portion surface of the record element and the bottom of the cover sheet in the utilized annular portion of the disk) that will provide the same degree of protection from dust, scratches, etc., as does a 1 mm thick, in situ, transparent overcoat of index n=1.5 used with a 0.5 NA lens. The table lists S for various NA lenses and cover sheet thicknesses of 100.mu., 133.4.mu. and 175.mu..

☐ 20. Document ID: US 4449139 A

L6: Entry 20 of 26 File: USPT May 15, 1984

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4449139 A
TITLE: Optical disc unit, fabrication method and cooperating write and/or read apparatus

Detailed Description Text (9):
The preferred operative spacing between optical disc 11 and cover sheet 14 depends on the numerical aperture of the lens utilized, the thickness of the cover sheet and the desired degree of protection from dirt and scratches on the external cover sheet surface. For a cover sheet having a refractive index of n=1.5, the table set forth below illustrates useful minimum operative spacings "S" (i.e., between the recording surface and the bottom of the disc cover in the utilized portion of the disc) that will provide the same degree of protection from dust, scratches, etc., as does a 1 mm thick, in situ, transparent overcoat of index n=1.5 used with a 0.5 NA lens. The table lists S for various NA lenses and cover sheet thicknesses of 100.mu., 133.4.mu. and 175.mu..

☐ 21. Document ID: US 4447899 A

L6: Entry 21 of 26 File: USPT May 8, 1984

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4447899 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Optical disc method, media and apparatus for writing and/or reading information

Detailed Description Text (26):
The position of the disc cover between the lens and the recording surface does not affect the focused write or read spot except insofar as it allows scratches or debris on its

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surface to interfere with that spot. The preferred minimum operative spacing between disc 13 and disc cover 83 thus will depend on the numerical aperture of the lens utilized, the thickness of the disc cover and the desired degree of protection from dirt and scratches on the external cover surface. For a cover sheet having a refractive index of n=1.5, the table set forth below illustrates useful minimum operative spacings "S" (i.e., between the recording surface and the bottom of the disc cover in the utilized annular portion of the disc) that will provide the same degree of protection from dust, scratches, etc., as does a 1 mm thick, in situ, transparent overcoat of index n=1.5 used with a 0.5 NA lens. The table lists S for various NA lenses and cover sheet thicknesses of 100.mu., 133.4.mu. and 175.mu..

☐ 22. Document ID: US 4365258 A

L6: Entry 22 of 26 File: USPT Dec 21, 1982

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4365258 A
TITLE: Optical disc unit, fabrication method and cooperating write and/or read apparatus

Detailed Description Text (9):
The preferred operative spacing between optical disc 11 and cover sheet 14 depends on the numerical aperture of the lens utilized, the thickness of the cover sheet and the desired degree of protection from dirt and scratches on the external cover sheet surface. For a cover sheet having a refractive index of n=1.5, the table set forth below illustrates useful minimum operative spacings "S" (i.e., between the recording surface and the bottom of the disc cover in the utilized portion of the disc) that will provide the same degree of protection from dust, scratches, etc., as does a 1 mm thick, in situ, transparent overcoat of index n=1.5 used with a 0.5 NA lens. The table lists S for various NA lenses and cover sheet thicknesses of 100.mu., 133.4.mu. and 175.mu..

☐ 23. Document ID: US 4239524 A

L6: Entry 23 of 26 File: USPT Dec 16, 1980

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4239524 A
TITLE: Thiadiazolyl ureas with herbicidal effect

Detailed Description Text (30):
In a field test the compounds set forth in the following table were applied in decreasing amounts to potato plants in humus sand while in the pre-emergent state. The field was strongly infested with weeds such as Chenopodium album, Thlaspi arvenense, Matricaria spp., and Polygonum spp. (ground area covered=40%). About 6 weeks after application threshold values for crop tolerance and weedicidal activity were evaluated. Table below shows the minimum dosage for substantially complete freedom from weeds and the selectivity index indicating compatibility to crop for a compound of this invention and a dimethyl analog.

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☐ 24. Document ID: US 4215402 A

L6: Entry 24 of 26 File: USPT Jul 29, 1980

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4215402 A
TITLE: Hash index table hash generator apparatus

Detailed Description Text (5):
FIG. 6 illustrates the implementation of the present invention. The virtual address to be translated is contained in virtual address register 10. Hash generator 100 transforms the virtual address into a hash entry address to hash index table 20, as shown schematically in FIG. 1, with the size of the hash entry address corresponding to the number of entries in hash index table 20. The size of hash index table 20 is variable and is dependent upon the size of the main storage memory selected for a particular application. Thus, a larger entry address can address a greater number of entries in hash index table 20, which in turn can index a greater number of page directory entries in page directory 30. If the size of hash index table 20 was not increased as the size of the main storage memory increased, the length of the page chains in page directory 30 would have to be increased in order to contain the additional addresses to the main storage memory. It is desirable to keep the page chains as short as possible in order to minimize the time required for address translation. The operation of hash generator 100 is independent of the size of hash index table 20, as will be described in greater detail below; therefore, the number of entries in hash index table 20 can be increased when the size of main storage is increased thereby minimizing the chain lengths in page directory 30 and maximizing the translation speed.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Ima

☐ 25. Document ID: US 3688695 A

L6: Entry 25 of 26 File: USPT Sep 5, 1972

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3688695 A
TITLE: METHOD OF OFFSET PRINTING OR DECORATING AN ARTICLE WITH THERMOPLASTIC COLOR

Detailed Description Text (4):
The screens 9 and 10 are respectively provided with squeegees 19 and 20 for spreading the corresponding thermo-plastic colors, and the heaters 15 and 16 serve to heat these squeegees and the supply of color at each screen. Pneumatic or hydraulic cylinders 22 and 23 respectively "stroke" the squeegees over the screens 9 and 10, these cylinders being operated in sequence with indexing movement of the table 5. The screens are preferably worked "off contact" with the membrane to ensure minimum heat flow between screen and membrane, being positioned at a height which may also provide a vertical clearance to allow the transfer members 13 to pass below them as the table 5 indexes. For clarity the heaters 15 and 16 and their supporting arms 17 and 18 are omitted from FIG. 2.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Ima

☐ 26. Document ID: JP 2000085953 A

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L6: Entry 26 of 26 File: JPAB Mar 28, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 2000085953 A
TITLE: PRODUCT ASSORTMENT DELIVERY DEVICE FOR PLATE MATERIAL WORKING MACHINE

Abstract Text (2):
SOLUTION: An index table 57 inclined by θ degrees relative to a flat surface is provided free to be rotationally positioned, a plural number of product storage boxes 61a-61f (61) are radially provided on an outer periphery of the index table 57, the rotational central side of the product storage boxes 61 is provided by being hotatively connected to a surface of the index table 57, a support body 63 to support a bottom part of the product storage boxes 61 is provided on the index table 57, an angle made by a support surface of the support body 63 and an upper surface of the index table 57 is provided by making it at (180+θ) degrees, a horizontal support base 65 to horizontally support a position of the product storage box 61f positioned at the lowest level of the index table 57 is provided, and this product storage box 61f positioned at the lowest level is arranged below a product discharge hole of a plate material processor 1 on a product assortment delivery device of the plate material working machine 1 furnished with the product discharge hole 29 to discharge a product P out of the working machine 1.

Term	Documents
LUT	8173
LUTS	2068
LOOK	172549
LOOKS	64557
UP	3754190
UPS	29801
INDEX	1269976
INDEXES	42679
INDICES	74116
INDICES	74116
INDEX	1269976
((TABL$ OR LUT OR (LOOK ADJ1 UP)) WITH (INDEX OR INDICES) WITH BELOW WITH (MINIM$5 OR LOWEST)).PGPB,USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	26

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